greatively, and that of their successors six adjourn, and it was agreed to; ayes 24, noes are but—ayes 23; noes 27.

years Lost—ayes 23; nose 27.
Mr. Saulsburyed eved an amendment, which was added, requiring the commissioners to take an oath to perform their duties impartially and without militeal blus.
On mostlemer was reduced from St,600, to set 200.

Mr. Logan gave notice that later he would move to make it \$4,000.

Mr. Mahone addressed the senate in a prepared speech. He thought the direct accountability of public officers to the people the safest garantee of the proper discharge of their duties, and believed that the honorable contention of political parties would ever serve to stimulate to such performance of duties and afford the means of correcting abuses. If these existed the executive heads were responsible, and reform could not be effected by interposing an irresponsible agency, like this interpositing an irresponsible agency, like this commission, between them and their responsibility. Turning from the bill, he proceeded to reply to certain references to himself which he found in the Record of the first week of the me found in the Archy of the Small or from Kentucky
(Mr. Bock had made an open circular letter
issued by him (Mahone), as cheirman of the
readjuster state committee of Virginia, the
basis, in part, of a resolution proposing a one
sided investigation.

basis, in part, or a resolution is defined investigation.

Mr. Beek. Does the senator think it is proposing a one sided investigation to refer the whole matter to a republican committee of wright the distinguished senator from Vermani (Str. Edm. 11dz)

Mr. Mahone assured Mr. Beck that he would go with him in the support of any measure within the bounds of the constitution to secure fair and free elections, and to prohibit and punish the use of money in connection with them. To lighten the burden of the investigating committee and for the satisfaction of senators interested, be would state that the circular lotter referred to had been sent to 232 of the 1.500 postmasters in Virginia, and that of those only ninety two responded. Of the other government officials in 1.51 state, about 270 in number, exclusive of three in the light house and Ho saving services, the letter had been sent to 16, and only 35 had responded. In the departments in Washington, exclusive of the bureau of one aving and printing and the war departments in Washington, exclusive of the bureau of one aving and printing and the war department, there were 342 employes charged to Virginia. The circular had been sent to 92 of these, and responses had been received from 49. And no authority ever any of these employes had been consulted about the circular, or informed to whom it had been sent in any case, or what response had been received. He had nothing to conceal about the circular, or informed to whom it had been sent in any case, or what response had been received. He had nothing to conceal about the circular, or informed to whom it had been sent in any case, or what response had been received. He had nothing to conceal about the circular, or informed to whom it had been sent in any case, or what response had been received. He had nothing to conceal about the circular, or informed to whom it had been sent in any case, or what response had been received. He had nothing to conceal about the open of the second of the circular of informations of the statements published has full "that the decapitation of unfortunate officeholders from Virginia was so go gerral that blanks were kent capitation of unfortunate officeholders from Virginia was so general that blanks were kept to be filled out with the names of the victims, to be illied out with the names of the victims, removed because they refused to prostitute their places for political ends. "Apart from the criticism levelled at my conduct," said Mr. Mahone," there is implied here a serious allegation against the conduct of the departments which would not be becoming in any place upon such authority as that which the senator has taken. The proprieties and usages of this chamber do not permit me to characterize this statement as it deserves, but I will say that it is, from beginning to end, and in all its parts, untrue and without the slightest foundation in fact."

Mr. Beck, I bege the senator from Virginia will

Mr. Beck, I hope the senator from Virginia will vail himself of the opportunity to go before the adiciary committee and make all those things

Mr. Mahone. I shall be happy to meet the sona Mr. Mahone. I shall be happy to meet the senator from K-intucky si-d has party sympathizers in
the state of Virginia before that committee, and I
will say to him heav that "damned be he that
first cries holds 'enough'! [Jangther]
Mr. Beck. I house he will go there and stand up.
Mr. Mahone. When I shall fail to stand up it
will be time enough for the schaff from Kentucky to suggest that I shall stand up.
Mr. Mahone went on to speak of the statement about blanks for decapitating purposes
as an atroclous calumny taken from some un-

named newspaper, and defed the production of any such blanks or of the name of any government employe whose rearrial had been made at his instance, directly or indirectly, for refusing to contribute or "to prestitute his office" for the benefit of the readjuster

During his whole term in the senate just four department employes have been removed on his audion; three of them non-residents of Virginia, though charged to test state, and

Mr. Heek said that in offering his resolution for an investigation he had merely recited notorious facts, which he desired to have investigated, and he had not attempted to forestall action, but, on the contrary, had proposed to refer the matter to the committee on the judiciary. Whether the senator from Virginia and the readjuster party had any right to call upon the postmasters and postmistresses in Virginia, or whether objection was made in any official quarter to their doing so, were among the things he desired to ascertain by the investigation. He did not know whether Miss little liungaydner was still postmistress at Honeyville, Va., or whether she was out.

vas out. . Mahone said Mr. Beck would oblige him by producing the original circular al-leged to have been addressed to that Indy. Mr. Beck admitted his inability to comply

with the request. As to any temper exhibited by the senator from Virginia about what had by the senator from Virginia about what had been done in this matter, or his remark that if the proprieties of the place permittee he would use stronger language, Mr. Beck thought he had done nothing which would bring him under the Virginia code. There were a good many unsettled "affairs" among gentlemen in that state, and perhaps they had better be settled before any suggestions were made about going outside the state. All I want is the truth, said Mr. Eeck; I don't want to fight Janghter), and if the judichary comto fight [laughter], and if the judiciary committee report that everything done by the senmittee report that everything done by the sen-ator from Virginia and the readjuster party is all right, I shall be satisfied. The senator from Vermoni (Mr. Edmunds) can be relied upon to do his allies justice in all matters of that kind. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to Mr. from removing the commissioners, or either of them, whenever he thought the public in-terest would be promoted by such action. Lost—ayes 17, no.8 37. Mr. Allison's macadiment was then rejected

aves 23, noes 23,

Mr. Voorhees moved to adjourn, but it was lost—ayes 19, noes 30. Mr. Brown offered an amendment opening the competitive examinations to persons outside the departments, but withdrew it and accepted as a substitute Mr. Pugh's amend-ment, providing that the examinations shall mont, previding that the examinations shall be open to all, and that immediately after the passage of this act those now in office shall be divided into three classes; (1) those whose places can be filled at once by others under competitive examinations without injury to the service; (2) those who can be subjected to such examination six months after the passage of the act, and (3) these who can be subjected to evamination.

those who can be subjected to examination in velve months.

Mr. Pugh explained and advocated this

Mr. Logan and Mr. Jones opposed it. After some discussion, Mr. Pugh modified it so as not to apply to soldiers and others mentioned in section 1754 revised statute.

Miant Norfol D. C. Mr. Voorhees, on behalf of senators opposed to the bill, proposed an agreement that it should be taken up to day after the morning business, and voted upon finally to day at six cyclock.

Mr. Pendleton was willing to agree to this unanimous consent could be obtained, but Ir. Edmunds objected, preferring to sit the

bill out at once. INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an investigation and report by the committee on public lands as to whether payments should be made upon con-tracts made under the deposit system for suryes, before such surveys have been inspected by the officers created for that purpose by the act of hat session. The committee is given power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Voorhees then renewed his motion to reasonabling in January.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate in executive session yesterday Posturned the following nominations:
Postmasters—James Ruch, at Lanslug, Is., S. W.
McEdierry, at Afron, Is., Thomas L. Hoffman, at
Parrield, Is., H. P. Crashaw, at Marengo, Is.,
Julius Ropes, at Ishperalog. Mich., John Pickert,
at Saint Charles, Minn., Jacob M. Bell, at Paris,
Ilic. William First, at Mobolity, Mo.; Luther R.
Palmer, at St. Marys, Kons. ofirmed the following nominations:

NOMINATIONS. The President sent the following nomina-tions to the senate;

Maj. Albert P. Morrow, 9th cavalry, to be Heu-mant colonel site cavalry. Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, 7th cavalry, to be mejor 9th cavairy.
First Heut, Charles C. DeRudio, 7th cavalry, to be First Reut, Charles C. Dekkel, jr., and John Second Lieuts, H. G. Sickel, jr., and John Pitcher, ist cavalry, to be 1st Houtenauts.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Kelley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, acting under instructions of that committee, moved that when the house adjourn to-day it be to meet on Wednesday

Mr. Blackburn inquired whether it was understood that on Wednesday the house would adjourn for three days longer. Mr. Kelley replied that that was certainly

not his intention.

After a vain attempt to secure a quorum

Mr. Mahone, I certainly think it was a one side of the compaign in Virginia and not to be willing to investigate the other.

Mr. Mahone assured Mr. Beck that he would Mr. Mahone Assured Mr.

to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hiscock offered a resolution declaring that on and after Wednesday, January 3, 1883, the hour of the meeting of the house shall be at 11 a. m. during the remainder of the ses-sion. The resolution was adopted—yeas 119, Mr. Rice, from the committee on pensions,

reported a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and cer-tain Indian wars. Referred to committee of Mr. Kelley again made a motion for ad-

urnment from Saturday until Wednesday. The motion was agreed to—yeas 104, nays The house then (at 1:40) went into committee of the whole (Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, in the

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The provision of the bill providing that be reafter all officers now on the retired list or who may be hereafter retired from active service, except in the case of the general of the army, shall be borne on the rolls of the army and shall receive the pay now provided by law, as of the rank they actually held in the army at the date of their retirement, gave rise to some debate, and was finally passed. rise to some debate, and was finally passed

over informally,
Mr. Thomas offered and advocated an over informally,

Mr. Thomas offered and advocated an
amendment providing that aides-de-camp,
except those of the general of the army, shall
not receive any additional rank or pay by
reason of having been detailed to staff duty.
He did not think that a low grade officer
should be made a high grade officer by reason
of being selected for staff duty, and instanced the case of Lieut, Grant, who had suddenly

of being selected for staff duty, and instanced the case of Lieut. Grant, who had suddenly become Lieut. Col. Grant.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 40 to 34, and Mr. Butterworth gave notice that he would ask a vote upon it in the house. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, offered as an amendment the following provisions:

That whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of paymaster general, assistant paymaster general, deputy paymaster general, or paymaster general, or other cause, the same shall not be filled by appointment or otherwise; and whenever the force in the pay department shall not be sufficient for the due payment of the troops, the secretary of war is authorized and required to detail, under such regulations as he may prescribe, an officer or officers in the quartermaster's department to supply the deficiency; and when the paymasters have all died, been dismissed, resigned, or been retired, as hereiphefore stated, the payment of the army shall be wholly transferred to the quartermaster's department, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe. Whenever, however, a vacancy occurs in the office of the paymaster general, the deficer in faint in the pay department.

He advocated his amendment, stating that

He advocated his amendment, stating that for an army of 17,650 men there were fifty-five paymasters and fifty-four paymaster's clerks. It was well known that during the war there was scarcely a volunteer paymaster who did not pay as many men as were now in the whole army. Mr. Upson, of Texas, opposed the amend-

the fourth only recently a resident. He did not dony that he sought to have other removals made in order that the places might be filled with Virginians, for of the 342 offices constituting Virginians, quota, two-thirds were occupied by non-residents, or persons who had only recently become residents of the state.

Mr. Bees said that in offering his resolution. He would offer to the clause regulating the would offer to the clause regulating the compensation to be paid to the Pacific raily companies for army transportation, providing that if any company shall deem that the com-pensation allowed is not fair and reasonable it may bring suit in the court of claims against the United States to recover such further sum as shall be required to provide a fair and reasonable compensation. It shall have the right of appeal to the United States and both courts shall give its cause precedence of all other business.

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, gave notice of an amendment directing the secretary of war to fix the rates which shall be allowed not to exceed, however, the rates paid to other com panies. The question recurring on Mr. Browne's amendment the vote stood 97 to 4, and Mr. Upson raised the point of "no querum." The roll was then called and disclosed the presence of only 129 members. The committee rose and reported the absentees to the

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, on the committee on foreign affairs, and Mr. McLean, of Missouri, on the committee on pensions, bounty, and back

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, obtained leave to have printed a proposed amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing that the compensation of the Pacific railway for army transportation at two cents per mile for sengers and one cent per ton per mile freight. There were twenty-eight leaves of all sence granted making a total of 131 members absent on leave, and then the house at 4:25 adjourned, the common understanding being that no business will be transacted to-morrow, but no formal agreement to that effect

The Japanese Prince.

It was expected that Prince Arisugawa, the distinguished Japanese whose contemplated visit to Washington was mentioned in THE REPUBLICAN some time ago, would arrive in the city last night, and rooms for himself and suite had been engaged at the Arlington hotel. He failed to put in an appearance, however, having stopped at Niagara Falls on his way to New York. His bagging consisting of thirty-eight pieces came in and the porters of the Rossie's hostlery wrestled with them and wondered why it should take that number of trunks for a man's wardrobe. The distinguished Jap and the four person: who form his traveling suite will arrive this

Department Dots. The receipts from internal revenue yester-day were \$354,717.04 and from customs \$633,-

The national bank notes received for redemption amount to \$351,000.
Orders have been issued for the iron-clad Miantonomob, which was put out of dock at Norfolk last night, to proceed to Washington,

The Chevenne River Indians. Indian Commissioner Price received a dis patch from Pierre, Dak., yesterday, saying that the Indians of the Cheyenne river agency had signed the agreement and the commission had started for Yankton. This substautially completes the commission's work.

The secretary of war has granted the reques of the party of French scientists, who observed

A Brass Monument.

the transit of Venus at Fort Brooke, Tampa Fla., for permission to creet a brass tablet at that fort in commemoration of their visit, Appropriations.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

A New National Organization, Intended to Office the Influence of the Cobden Club. A meeting was held Thursday night at the libitt house, at which an association of

American economists was organized. Judge William Lawrence, first comptreller of the treasury, presided. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-sec present were Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-secretary of the interior; Representatives Bayne, Ward, Waite, and Shallenberger, Dr. William Elder, Mr. J. R. Dodge, statician of the department of agriculture; L. Sanial, of New York; Dr. Edward Young, former chief of the United States bureau of statisties, and others. It was stated that Judge Kelley, Hon. John C. New, Commissioner Dudley, Representatives McKinley and Brewer, and other normineat, new who were received. other prominent men, who were prevented from attending, had expressed their warm approval of the object of the association which is the gathering of facts and statistics bearing is the gathering of facts and statistics bearing upon industry, commerce, and finance, and the wide dissemination of economic knowledge. The following officers were efected: President, Hon. William Lawrence; first vice president, Hon. John C. New; vice presidents for Ohio, Hon. C. Delano; for Illinois, David H. Mason; for Massachusetts, George Basil Dixwell; for Connecticut. Hon. Marshall Jowell; treasurer. J. R. Dodge; secretaries, Dr. E. Young and L. Sanial. The association intends to hold a meeting in Washington next month, when the possible effects of the pending tariff and internal revenue legislation upon the material interests of the country upon the material interests of the country will be considered. Some days ago a few gentlemen, who had

Some days ago a few gentlemen, who had unusual opportunities of observing the course of events during the last campaign, met in New York for the purpose of exchanging views on the economic consequences of the congressional election. Others, whose opinions are always deemed of public interest, subsequently met in this city for the same object. A movement has been thus inaugurated that will soon take definite ahape in the establishment of a much needed institution, under iishment of a much needed institution, under the proposed name "National club of Ameri-can Economists." A general idea of the plan and of the considerations that led to its con-ception is given in the following statement

made by one of its promoters:
"Our observations, so far as they extend, would indicate a condition of affairs that may be briefly described as follows: BEFORE ELECTIONS,

"A false sentiment of securities among the industries, originating from the easy victory of the republicans on protectionist ground two years ago, and subsequently strengthened by the appointment of a tariff commission under circumstance which seemed to warrant a belief in the attachment of the people to protective principles. So despected people to protective principles. So deep scated at last was the confidence of manufacturers in their absolute safety, that it required considerable viva voce argument to induce a few of them to consider the possibilities of danger involved in the growing demoralization of the

involved in the growing demoralization of the republican party.

"The singular apathy of a class heretofore so active and influential that prompt compliance with its known sentiments on any question of public policy was always deemed an essential of political success, proved particularly unfortunate at a time when the party subdead to avertation was laboring under pledged to protection was laboring under many disadvantages which I need not enum-erate. Its effect was first apparent in the lack of statesmanship that characterized the final factics of the republican majority in con-gress, and subsequently in the aimless course of the political contest, reduced in many parts of the country to the proportions of a mean fight between factions.

AFTER ELECTION.

"It is now found that under cover of side sues a majority of free traders have unexpectedly entered congress, and that the people, who only meant a rebuke to short-sighted pol-iticians, have unconsciously placed themselves in the power of men who will undertake an economic revolution. And it is found also that the possibilities suggested by this radical change in the tariff views of our national change in the tarin views of our national legislature do not produce among the indus-trial classes that feeling of concern which might be expected to manifest itself it as was hitherto believed, a sufficient knowledge of the benefits of protection existed among them. Their present indifference is certainly them. in striking contrast to the quick support that protective principles received from them two years ago; but it is not more surprising than the recent apathy of their employers. The fact is that, although the instincts of the people may be right enough and, under cer-tain circumstances, susceptible of manifesta-tions that will deceive the superficial obseraggressive policy will greatly depend on the strength of a public sentiment that must be created before it exists. We may, therefore, take it for granted that they will not repeat the error of the protectionists. They will educate the people at their own school and in

Thus will THE TARIFF QUESTION take its place in our politics as a national is-sue of the first order, compelling general attention and a vast amount of public study At this early age of the contest it may save At this early age of the contest it may save disappointment to recognize frankly that the free traders have been diligent and stolen a march upon us. Not only has their political power, formerly, insignificant, grown up in a day to formidable proportions, but their means of educating or influencing public opinion are on a far more comprehensive scale than ours. Their experience are according to the content of the content o Their organs are everywhere active, receiving their inspiration from an intellectual center—the New York free trade club which itself is practically a branch of the Cobden club, and includes among among is members every writer, speaker, or olitician of note on that side of the conomic question. Reduced to its own resources, an organization composed of such men as David A. Wells, Prof. Sumner, Prof. Perry, as David A. Wells, Frot. Sumner, Frot. Ferry, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace White, Parke Godwin, Carl Schurz, and many others of more or less repute, would already exert a considerable pressure. But when amply provided with the sinews of war by the vasi foreign interests to which the recent election opens an alluring prospect, its power for mis-chief will be irresistible, unless checked in its course by a similar concentration of all the intellectual forces that can be mustered in the defense of American industry."

Brentano's Book Emporium.

The want of an emporium in Washington where a reader with cosmopolitan tastes could find reading from "the centers of the earth' has long been felt. Messrs. A. Brentane& Co., 1015 Pennsylvania avenue, supply tais Co., 1015 Pennsylvania avenue, supply this want and offer the reading public a class of literature heretofore not procurable in this city. Among some of the most costly articlas, and which at this season of the year are pecularly appropriate for Christmas presents, is an edition de luxe of "Evangeline," by Prof. Noah Porter, president of Yale college. The work is magnificantly illustrated by Frank work is magnificently illustrated by Frank Dicksee, A. R. A., one of the foremost figure artists of the day. As the edition is limited to only 500 copies, the possessor of one of them may be considered fortunata." Modern Etchings and Celestial Paintings is the title of another splendidly illustrated book, which would be an ornament to any Messrs. Brentano have on their counters all the prominent daily and weekly magazines published in this country; all the dramatic and sporting papers; all the "story" papers; the leading English magazines; and in fact, every paper, journal, or magazin-published north, south, east, or west. I would be a good thing for those people whe are at their wits and to know what to bu for Christmas presents to subscribe for their friend's favorite periodicals, which for a whole year will serve as a reminder of a

A Pie Biting Tournament. A pie eating contest was one of the amusing icidents of the programme at the Comique st night. Seven or eight lusty young black make it red hot for him." incidents of the programme at the Comique last night. Seven or eight lusty young black boys were entered in the tournament, and the gournand who finished his pie first was to receive a new silver dollar. The pies, which were supposed to be steaming hot, were ranged about the edges of a common deal table, and the pie biters went at their pastry with their hands hanging by their sides, it being stipulated that the mouth alone was to do the business. The display of ivorics was appalling, and the struggle excited the wild-

est applause. The boys sailed in in dead carnest, and the rapidity with which those pies disappeared was a caution. In less than a minute a youth with a cavernous mouth, constructed on the plan of an alligator's, smacked his lips and arose from his knees outside his pie. The award was paid him, every fellow grabbed his half devoured pie and shot out of sight in the wings, and the show went on. The contest was funny while it lasted, but it didn't last more than sixty seconds.

THE STAR DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Ingersoll Concludes His Opening Statement for the Defense, and the Tak-

ing of Testimony is Begun. At the opening of court yesterday morning Mr. Ingersoll continued his address to the jury in the star route trial on the part of the defense generally, and especially of his immediate clients, the two Dorseys. He said he would state the facts as to a few of the routes in which Stephen W, Dorsey was interested. The jury might think, when it heard all the evidence, that there were some routes which never should have been established. But that did not show a conspiracy. It simply showed the fact that congress established routes that were not absolutely necessary. The jury might come to the conclusion that Mr. Brady had more trips on some of those routes than he should have had. But that did not show conspiracy. The most that it showed was extravagance, and extravagance was not a crime. The jury might say that the speed was greater than it might be, but all the connecting routes would have to be taken into consideration, and, at all events, that would not constitute consuracy.

ot constitute conspiracy.

Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded to discuss the Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded to discuss the routes in detail, calling attention to their importance in a miltary view in some cases, and their usefulness to the general public as well as to the people directly served. He also showed what pressure had been brought to bear by legislatures, governors, prominent officials and the people themselves to have these routes established, and how and for what reason some of them had been discon-tinued. On one of these routes when Stephen W. Dorsey got it, the total pay was \$22,000, and the subcontractor was a man named Jennings. By

THE SYSTEM OF "WAYBILLS" put in operation by Brady it was found that put in operation by Brady it was found that the subcontractor was not performing the ser-vice, and fines were imposed amounting to \$30,000. He asked whether a conspirator would have set a trap (as by these way bills) to catch a coconspirator. A special fool, he said, would have to be made for that special purpose. After Dorsey had paid \$30,000 in fines on this one route alone he sold the whole business at \$2,500, and was very glad to get rid of it. In the same way he took up each of the other routes stating the feet in conof the other routes, stating the facts in con-nection with them and showing that no favor and been shown to Dorsey on any of them.

He also spoke of the dangers attendant apon the service on some routes, which had to be guarded by the military in order to proto be guarded by the military in order to protect the property of the contractors and the lives of their agents against the hostile Indians. In conclusion he said; "It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether you will take as the grounds of your verdiet the prejudice of the public press, the letters of the attorney general, the opinions of some conneclior at law, or whether you will be governed by the testimony. It is for you to say whether a man shall be found guilty on inferences—whether a man shall be deprived of his liberty by prejudice. It is for you to say whether reputations shall be destroyed by malice, and by ignorance. It is for you to say whether a man who fought to sustain this say whether a man who fought to sustain this government shall not have the protection of the laws. It is for you, and for you, and for you (addressing directly each of the three colored men on the jury, to say whether a man who fought to take the chains off your body shall have chains put on his by your prejudice or your ignorance. It is for you to ay whether you will be guided by law, by evidence, by justice, and by reason, or whether you will be controlled by fear, by prejudice, and by official power."

MR. WILSHIDE addressed the jury briefly on behalf his client, addressed the jury briefly on behalf his client, Rerdell, representing that he had not been interested in any of the contracts and had only acted in the capacity of a clerk. He also spoke of his good character and fidelity in the various positions of trust and responsibility which he has held.

This closed the opening addresses to the jury and

THE OFFERING OF TESTIMONY

tions that will deceive the superficial observer on the depth of their convictions or the extent of their knowledge, yet their economic education is not made. Of this the free traders are fully aware, and they know, moreover, that their ability to carry out an Brady; also as to the number of star routes in operation in 1878, 1879, and 1889, (being re-spectively 8,811, 9,225, and 9,863); also as to certain box offices in which the mails for Miner, Peck, the two Dorseys, and Rerdell were put; also as to the journal of the Postwere put; asso as to the journal of the Post-office department, containing the daily orders and the practice of the postmaster general in signing each day's orders (but sometimes at a fortnight's interval.) The court at 3 o'clock p. m. adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE TABERNACLE FAIR.

Continued Large Attendance--How Voting Stood Last Night.

The Tabernacle fair presented a decidedly lively appearance last evening, and the number in attendance indicated clearly that the temperance people are not afraid of cold water. Despite the inclement weather the ladies were present in full force, and were kept busy all the evening making change. The decorations are very pretty and neat and reflect considerable credit on the artistic skill of the decoration committee. The two mon-ster bamboo Trinidad reeds attract considerable attention and wonder. The large num ber of costly articles contributed by the dist trict merchants and others clearly show that the object of the fair meets with hearty support in many quarters. Among the contributions received vesterday

Among the contributions received yesterday was a very novel and artistic scrap book, made and donated by a little boy only six years old, who signed the pledge at "Bud's" lent last summer. The book will be voted to the most popular little girl. There are a number of candidates already in the field. Mr. Steinmetz has contributed a very fine silk umbrella; Messrs, Willet & Ruoff a large assortment of children's between Mr. Web R. Will. ment of children's hats, and Mr. Wash B. Wil-liams, an elegant patent rocker and a large mar-ble top table. The voting for the several articles was decidedly lively, a sharp competition ex isting for each. During the evening Mr. S. H. Jecko, Mr. Sciboid and Miss Ellis rendered some choice selections of vocal and instrumental music, which were highly appreclated. The success which has thus far attended the The success which has thus far attended the fair has induced the executive committee to continue it on Monday. The temperance people are determined the tabernacle shall be finished in a manner to fittingly commemorate the services rendered the cause by Mr. Eagleston. There will be a children's matinee to-day at 2 o'clock. At the close of last night's business the vottone of the contraction articles about a followclose of last night's biasness the voting on the various articles stood as follows: Morning light stove—Mrs. Kalstrom, 7; William H. Rohrer, 26. I. O. M. Badge—George F. Timms, 12; J. M. Richards, 2. Rocking chair—Mrs. Dr. Rogers, 10. Suit of clothes—Frank Recside, 25. Art table—Kate Ellis, 20½; Miss White, 15; Mrs. Brockfield, 15; Sallie MacNichoi, 25. Piano—Prof. Jecko, 61. Miss Ruellingame, 2. I. D. Rohmen, 65. 6‡; Miss Burlingame, 2; J. D. Robinson, 65. Silver pitcher-Minnehala lodge, 2‡. Dia-mond pin-S. D. Newcomb, 38‡; William Mickle, 35.

Acklen to Contest. Senator Kellogg has received a formal no-tice from Mr. Acklen of his intention to con-test his seat in the next house. In convers-ing or this subject has evening. Mr. Kellogg said: "Let him make this contest and I will be prepared to give him all he wants. I can prove by a cloud of witnesses that in three sep-arate instances Acklen offered to bribe the elec-

The Skating Rink. Last night the skating rink was well filled at the regular Friday night assembly, and the rnjoyment was thorough and complete. This ifternoon there will be the usual children's patince, with music. Invitations are already jut for the reception to the Columbia boat lub which will take place at the rink on the SOCIAL NOTES.

General Gossip About Prominent People Now in Washington.

After noting the brilliant campaign began by the backelors' club this week, the army and navy club have issued a call for another meeting this afternoon, and it is probable that some steps will be taken looking to a perma-nent organization and the adoption of a pro-gramme of entertainments for the coming sca-

Col. J. A. Bridgland, ex-consul at Havre, is in Washington for the winter season, and is accompanied by his niece, Miss Figott, a very beautiful young lady from the south. Col. Brigland was one of the most efficient of our representatives abroad, and while at Havro representatives abroad, and while at Havre made the stars and stripes an important emblem there. During its stay in the exposition, summer of 1878, a whole fleet of Amercan men-of-war were anchored in the harbor. The pretty English yacht Pandora sailed in one day, and, after a fine breakfast party, it was reclaristened the Jeannette by Mr. Bennett, and dedicated to Arctic exploration. Through Col. Bridging of Google attantion was Through Col. Bridgland's efforts attention was directed to the specialty of his blue-grass home, and large purchases of American horses were made for the French cavalry service. His contributions to the consular reports were among the most valuable to that government

Mr. H. M. Lawrence, the New York artist, who designed all the new decorations for the white house interior, has returned to head-quarters, having completed the duties which brought him here. Mr. Lawrence is one of the most gifted and valuable members of Tiffany's corps of artists, and has cultivated his talents in the architectural and decorative line by study and travels in many countries.
Mr. Tiffany intrusted this Washington work Mr. Tiffany intrusted this Washington work to his care entirely, and while the decorations were in progress he came down from New York only twice to inspect and approve of what was being done. The confidence which Mr. Tiffany places in this young artist is well merited, Mr. Lawrence having designed and superintended all the decorations in the forces. Figure 2. superintended all the decorations in the famous Francklyn cottage, at Elberon, and displayed his abilities on many other occasions where earte blanche has been given him. By some confusion the credit of a part of the decorative work has been given to Mr. E. H. Griswold, the financial agent of Tiffany's firm, who has had charge of the force here, but that gentleman modestly prefers that the honor should rest wholly with Mr. Lawrence and his assistant, Mr. Stone, of New York, to whom it is entirely due.

whom it is entirely due.

The jeweled glass screen between the vesti-The jeweled glass screen between the vestibule and the main corridor of the white house is being set in the frames, and already the light gleams softly through it, as though sheets of opal, agate, and tourmaline, studed with uncut rubies and brilliant gems. Special artists have been sketching the rooms this wack, and the forthcoming number of Harper's Weekly will contain cuts of the newly decorated apartments. To relieve the anxiety of some recent visitors, it should be stated that the decorators took care to protect all the raised silver work on the walls and ceiling of the blue parlor, and have covered the brilliant surface with a shellac coating the brilliant surface with a shellac coating that will defy the injurious effects of the con-

Mrs. Gen. Ricketts will give a small dancing party and german next week in honor of her daughter, Miss Daisy. The Epiphany Church Sunday school will

hold an entertainment at Willard hall on the Thursday after Christmas.

Mr. J. G. Cooke, of Willard's hotel, will institute a series of dancing receptions complimentary to his guests, after New Year's, holding these hops on Friday evenings as

will be given on Thursday evening, January 4 Mr. A. Lisner has taken the house No. 614 Third street northwest, fitted it up hand-somely and is now indulging in the luxury of housekeeping. As Mr. Lisner is a bacheler, his sister, Mrs. Ganx, a lady who is highly accomplished, presides over the establishment. Ex-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was joined by his wife and daughter at the Ebbitt on Wednesday. Mrs. Mitchell and her children weanessny. Mrs. Michel and her children have spont the last four years abroad, and this winter will alternate between New York and Washington. Miss Mattie Mitchell made her debut at the Bachelors' german Thursday evening, and was the most beautiful of all the

rosebuds that graced that opening affair, Mrs. Mitchell will return to New York next week, and hopes to pay another visit to Washington in January.

Miss Annie Irish, who so capably fills the Miss Annie Irish, who so capably fills the chair of professor of modern literature at the university of Wooster, Ohio, is at home to spend the holidays with her parents, at their residence in Le Droit park. Miss Irish has become the pioneer in a new avenue of employment for women, and while displaying a masculine vigor of intellect has lost none of the feminine graces which formerly made her so popular in society here. Her success in her university career has been but the verifi-cation of the predictions of those who knew her best when her acceptance of the position

was announced. Justice to the President.

New York Christian Advocate. We have no hesitation in affirming that President Arthur's messages are superior in several important respects to those of most, and most of those, of his predecessors. His style is clear, concise, and not tame. It is good English. It is a style which is the ex-pression of clear ideas, and not to be attained rithout them. Its wisdom and statesmanship are also remarkable, and, so far as we are capable of judging, its recommendations ar all in the interest of the genuine American spirit. Economy, honesty, and taxation re-duced to the lowest point compatible with the payment of the necessary expenses of the government and the interest on the public debt, with a slight reduction from year to year. The reduction of the rate on letter postage is in the right direction, and should have been made some time ago. One great result of the message is that it

has fairly extorted commendation from un-willing lips and pens. The opposition has little or nothing to say against it, and some of its representatives have committed themelves to some of its chief recommendations he disposition to criticise has found so little

The disposition to criticise has found so little to attack, that it has been compelled to say that the president always talks well; let him act as well as he talks.

Taking all the circumstances into view, citizens of the United States, without distinction of party, have reason to rejoice that when its president fell by the bullet of the assassin, the position fell into no worse hands than it did. Vice presidents have not been very fortunate when called to the presidency; and when we call up John Tyler and Andrew Johnson, and even Millard Fillmore, the most hostile may have reason to regard President. hostile may have reason to regard President Arthur with respect.

Wonderfully Improved.

The Washington NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has been calarged to an eight page paper, and is wonderfully improved. Frank flatton is a good newspaper man, and he has brought the ld partisan sheet up to a very high standard

Fits, Fits, Fits. successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

> When the Blue Birds Sing Again. The stormy hours of winter, With its sleet, and ice, and rain, When the blue birds sing again,

The love we cherished foudly,

Through the years of joy and pain Will off revert to childhood When the blue birds sing again, Though life be sad and dreary, With no turning in your lane, Cheer up and wait for spring time,

When the blue birds sing again The palace and the hovel, The hill-side and the plain, Shall sparkle in the sunlight

When the blue birds sing again Old time is ever writing On the body and the brain,

Yet hope shall not desert us 'Till the blue birds sing again.

To the grave our buried treasures Go, like falling drops of rain-We shall meet "beyond the river." Where the blue birds sing again.

—Gst. John A. Joyce.

THE CASE OF THE DETECTIVES. A Sharp Letter from the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee.

As was stated in The Republican yesterday, a conference was had between the chairman of the citizens' committee and Judge Wells, which will probably result in the speedy bringing before the courts some of those detectives against whom charges have been preferred. Judge Wells is in thorough harmony with the committee in this matter, and has acquired considerable information himself beyond that obtained by the com-

Among the recent letters received by the chairman of the committee is one from Mr. H. F. Davis, who formerly was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this city, in which he says:

which he says:

"During the time I was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Washington my store was
broken into three times. On the first and second
times I cuployed detectives, and paid about half
the value of the goods taken. A few of the goods
were recovered, but not the parities who stude or
who had them, and rather than to pay more to
decesters, I must considerable money to make the
store more pructagainst theree, and was successful. I then believed that there was collusion between the trieves and detectives, and have had
no re-son to change my mind."

The committee state that they have for
some days been aware that the detectives

some days been aware that the detectives were endeavoring to discover their plans and who was furnishing information; and to that end have closely shadowed the National Metropolitan bank building. To put a stop to this Mr. Thompson yesterday sent the follow-ing letter to the district commissioners:

ing letter to the district commissioners:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1882—Hon, J. R. West, Prisident Board of Conneisonkies of District of Columnia—Sir. It has come to my notice that certain members of the detective force, whose conduct is now being investigated by the committee of citizens on behalf of persons who claim to have suffered from the practices of the detectives, are in the habit of loitering, it would seem unnecessarily, in the vicinity of my office daily.

I am informed that their presence is regarded by parties complaining as an intimidation, and they express reluctance to attend for the purpose of giving information to the committee while their every movement is watched by the detectives.

It is deemed proper to call your attention to bis matter in order that the practice complained this matter in order that the practice complained of should cesse, if upon inquiry it should appear to the commissioners that a proper discharge of the duties of the detectives does not require their attendance at or explonage over the premises reattendance at or espionage over the premises re-ferred to. It is hardly to be supposed that the district government is compensating these detec-tives to watch persons who silege that they have been victimized by them in conjunction with

riminals.

Very respectfully,

Chairman Cluzens' Committee,

This letter was at once referred to Major Brock with instructions to investigate the facts represented therein by Mr. Thompson, and to report forthwith.

It will be remembered that when the com-

mittee of citizens was formed it included the name of Col. William A. Cook, whose legal accumen and long experience in district affairs it was expected would be of great assistance to the other members in the investigation it was proposed to make. It is said that Col. Cook has not acted with the committee, and that last evening after the publication of the above letter of Mr. Thompson to the commissioners, he addressed that gentleman a letter requesting his name to be dropped from the committee. It is understood that Mr. Cook gives as his reasons for this action that in affairs of such magnitude as that in which the committee are engaged, the utmost caution should be ob-served, but that in this instance excessive

zeal had exceeded discretion. Alexandria Affairs. A number of colored men who left here sometime ago to work on a railroad in Pennsylvania have returned.

The next german of the Bachelors' club The Old Dominion building association has declared a dividend.

The colored man named Samuel Bacon, who came home from Pittsburg suffering from smallpox, died yesterday morning. He was buried at night under the direction of Police Superintendent Coleman. No fear of a spread of the disease is apprehended.

of the disease is apprehended.

The following have been elected directors of the Virginia Midland railway: John E. Hurst, William G. Young, Robert Garrett, Lewis N. Hopkins, Robert T. Baldwin, S. Spencer, James Sloan, jr., William F. Friek, and John R. Bland, of Bultimore: John Mc-Anernly, M. B. Brown, John Parsons, and C. J. Osborne, of New York; J. M. Logan, W. H. Payne, and John T. Lovell, of Virginia, John S. Barbaut was nanajmously elected western. S. Barbour was unanimously elected president

Holiday Presents.

It is truly difficult to decide what to give, as there are so many beautiful articles this season to select from. If you wish something to cost \$1, we would say to the thousands of readers of THE REPUBLICAN that the most acceptable present to a lady is one of Helphenstine's French Square Glass Stoppered Pint Bottle of German Cologne. Over five hundred were given as presents last Christmas and as many more will be selected this season,

No Lecture To-Day. The lecture of 'Prof. Dall, which was to have been delivered at the new national museum this afternoon in the young folk's course, has been indefinitely postponed. Next Saturday Prof. True will lecture, and on the following week Prof. Chickering will deliver the last week Prof. Chickerin lecture in the course.

THE way to produce a smile on the face of a man, suffering with a racking cough, is to make him a present of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Just try it and you will be as-tonished at the result.

A Worthy Example.

For Woyne (Ind.) Gazette.

The opponents of Gorham will scarcely be able to defeat him for secretary of the senate.

It is pretty well ascertained that he will receive the united support of the republican senators, and that will elect him. He held the position once before, and the Treasury department paid him back one cent due him from the United States when he settled up his accounts and turned over the office. A good record and a worthy example to follow.

PERSONAL. Hon. George Place, of New York, is at the Riggs. S. J. Jumest and wife, of Florida, are at the Ebbitt.

George Adams and family, of Wheeling, W. Va., are at the Riggs. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has taken apart-ments at Wormloy's. Prof. W. B. Jonce, of Roanoke college, Virginia s at the St. James. B. Currier, of Lowell, Mass., is at the New

E. T. Johnson, of Indianapolis, Ind., is at the New York-avenue botel. John J. Kane, W. C. Raffeity and Gray Howard, of the United States army, are at the Ebbitt. Representatives R. G. Horr and Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, left last night for their homes to help elect a senator.

Hou, Thomas A. Osborne, United States minister to breath accompany to the control of the control o

to Brazil, accommanted by his wife, two childre and maid, is at the Riggs. S. D. Warren, of Boston, and H. H. Crapo, of New Hedford, Mass., a son of Congressman Crapo, are domiciled at Wormley's.

are domictled at Wormley's,

Mrs. Pulitzer, wife of the editor of the St. Louis
Past-Dispatch, with her two children and maid,
have apartments at the Riggs. T. L. Hazzard, Pittsburg, Pa.; I. L. Brown and family, Mexico City, Mexico; G. V. Janee, Balti-more; F. A. Lord, North Carolina, are at the St.

Thos. J. Taylor, New York; Richard Tibbs, Virginia; Benj. Faweett, Maryland; H. S. Suel, Philadelphin; Henry Lawrence, jr., G. Friend, New York; John Forier, Norfolk, Va., are at the St.

Mr. D. S. Keil, editor and proprietor of the Fort Wayne, Ind., Guzette, and bride, are in the city, "doing" the departments and other places of in-terest. They were married at Toledo, Ohio, on Monday last.

Dr. H. A. Long, W. Hamilton, E. S. Menifield, W. S. Spencer, New York, H. T. Greenleaf, Gordon E. Wild, Boston; Dr. J. E. Reeves, Wheeling, W. Va.; George W. Christy, Pittaburg; W. W. Vaughan, Louisville, Ky., are at the Riggs.

M. S. Burrell, Portland, Ore.: H. O'Neill, Santa Pe, S. E. Carothers, McKeesport, Pa.; T. P. Lede-better, Alabama; F. H. White, Brooklyn, Peter S. Richards, Florida; I. D. Narde, Camden, N. J.; Doreuro Wise, Perth Amboy, are at the Ebbitt.

Boreuro Wise, Perth Amboy, are at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Schneider, B. Richardson, J.
Bo.sh, C. R. Pelgrau, Reginald Fry, of New York;
W. N. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va.; D. P. W. McMullen and Mrs. Dudlane, of Brooklyn, and Mrs.
A. Rhodes, of San Francisco, are at the Arlington.
Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash, Ind., who has
been sponding several days in the city, returned
to his mane Pst alant. Mr. Cowgill was here on
hashess in connection with the settlement of his
accounts with the government, after having paid
out strillowent of all claims of that settlement of all
full settlement of all claims of that settle for lands
sold to the government in 1822.